

# Daily Journal.

## The War Worth all it Costs. [From the Albany Evening Journal.]

War is an expensive luxury. However humanely and discreetly waged, it is a serious drain upon the life of a nation. We shall come out of the present struggle impoverished in many ways. With the best success, we shall expend hundreds of millions of treasures and sacrifice thousands of lives. We shall feel the bruises of the conflict for years after the rebellion has been crushed and peace has been restored. Thousands of fortunes will be wrecked—thousands of homes will be made desolate—thousands of bright careers will be arrested. The mourners will go about the streets. There will be sorrow and anguish—there will be despair that no human sympathy can assuage—in many a gentle bosom. The wrecks will lie thick around us—the charred and battered ruins of high hopes and sublime endeavours—will attest how severe has been the trial through which the country has passed.

Will it pay the cost? Yes—a hundred—a thousand fold—if we come out of the struggle conquerors! If we succeed in crushing out this miserable rebellion—if we exterminate the fatal heresy of secession—if we shall be able to teach treason such a lesson as history will never weary of rehearsing—if we shall succeed in convincing the world that we have a Government strong enough, vigorous enough, determined enough, to overcome all combinations and attacks, whether from conspiracies within or invasions without; if we shall be able to impress Christendom with the conviction that our Western empire is built upon a rock, which no convulsion can shake and no tempests undermine; if we shall be able to do this, and do it effectively, the war, no matter how long or how desperately waged, will be the cheapest enterprise upon which the nation ever embarked. Every drop of blood that has been shed—every dollar that has been expended—every purpose that has been balked and hope that has been crushed—will fructify into future blessings. We shall emerge from the conflict stronger in all that goes to make up the life of a great people. We shall resume the calm pursuits of peace chastened by the trial through which we have passed—purified by the affliction with which we have been visited. We shall find ourselves elevated to a higher moral plane, and quickened by nobler impulses to the performance of nobler deeds. We shall find ourselves purer, more self-reliant, more self-poised, more able to grapple with future issues, and avoid future dangers. We shall find ourselves less bound up in selfishness, less the slaves of toil and business, less groveling in our tastes, less earthly in our aspirations.

The successful termination of the war will be the dawn of a new era in the history of the country. The Republic will enter upon a new stage of its career. The public heart will throb with more generous pulsations. Broader, higher, nobler issues will engage the attention of statesmen. A loftier standard of public morality will prevail. A better class of public teachers will come upon the stage. Purer aims and more exalted conceptions of truth and justice will animate the people. The sterling metal of our western life, purified as it were by fire—abstracted from the dross that has so long tarnished its lustre—will shine out as it has never shone before.

An appropriate text for a patriotic discourse may be found in the nineteenth verse of the twelfth chapter of Jeremiah, "The cities of the South shall be shut up, and none shall open them."

## From the Troy Times. Southern Chivalry.

Miss Florence McCray, a young lady of intelligence and refinement, has just returned to this city from the South, under circumstances which reflect very little credit upon the boasted chivalry of the people. She was, and has been for about four years, employed in teaching school at Mobile. About two weeks ago, a fiery lad under her instruction drew a bowie-knife upon her, when she attempted to correct him, and was dismissed for the offence. The next day an officer of the city waited upon her with an order to leave the place for the North in two hours, on the ground that she was "a Northern spy," informing her that if it was not obeyed, she would be subject to forty-nine lashes, and coated with tar and feathers, by a committee of ladies. She asked whether she could collect \$350 due her, and was informed that "she couldn't get one cent of it." Five dollars was charged her for a passport at Richmond, and officers were ordered to accompany her to that city.

On the way, she was subject to every species of vulgarity and insult by her guards, and also by men in the cars, who crowded around to stare and jeer at "the Northern spy," and who spat tobacco upon her dress. At Richmond, she was taken before Gov. Letcher, and demanded from him the protection of a gentleman. He informed her that he had no protection to give her; that a woman who would become a spy deprived herself of all claims to sympathy for her sex; and that if she was hung, it would be no more than she deserved. Here again she forced to get another passport to Alexandria, and five dollars more were collected from her. An officer accompanied her to Alexandria, who incited and aided in the most disgracefully vulgar treatment towards her; and once when in an omnibus, she gave vent to her natural indignation on account of the manner in which she was treated, the vehicle was stopped, and the threat made to hang her on the spot, if she did not recant what she had said which she was obliged to do. At Alexandria, her tormentors, in leaving her, took from her her trunk in which was her clothing, and left her to come on with nothing but her apparel but glad enough to escape, even in such a plight, from brutes who could thus maltreat an unoffending and defenceless woman. During the trip, she contracted a severe bronchial affection, from exposure, and is now suffering much in consequence. Miss McCray is stopping at present with some friends in Albany.

## Making the War Short.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes that all the representative men now there—men, too, fresh from the people—are urging upon the President the propriety of making the war a great and a short one. This, of course, can only be done by calling out a very large number of troops. One plan, submitted within a day or two, by one of the ablest men in the country, proposes the immediate formation of an army 250,000 strong. Of this number he would keep 50,000 in and near Washington as a reserve, constantly ready for the march to any other point. He would march down on Manassas Junction, 25,000 strong, and take it; surround Harper's Ferry with 50,000 troops on the west, north and east, thus completely cutting off the rebel forces there. With the Ferry and Manassas Junction in our hands, he would march straight upon Norfolk and Richmond, and take them both by an overwhelming force. Fifty thousand men or more would be left in the West for operations down the Mississippi river. Half that number could occupy Memphis and crush out treason in Western Tennessee.

## A Canadian View of our Situation. From the Toronto Globe, May 31.

As we predicted yesterday, the Secessionists have not defended Grafton in Western Virginia. They have retreated without firing a gun. They are also preparing to evacuate Harper's Ferry, which is in an utterly untenable position. Their cause is as good as lost. One month ago, they thought they had Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia and Maryland, within their grasp. To-day, Maryland and Missouri lie at the feet of the North, Kentucky is neutral, Tennessee is being actively canvassed on behalf of the Union, and Western Virginia is formed into a sovereign and almost free State. One month ago, the Southern army were prepared to march direct on Washington, and even threatened Pennsylvania and Maryland from Harper's Ferry. To-day they are content to take up defensive positions deep in the heart of Virginia, and are threatened with destruction by an overwhelming force. When a revolution does not go forward, it recedes. The retrograde movement from Harper's Ferry will inflict infinite chagrin on Jeff. Davis' army.

It will disperse forever their golden dreams of conquest; it will reveal to them that they are about to undertake a weary, defensive warfare, with straitened means, against forces which they cannot cope with on equal terms. When we add that there are hundreds of thousands in Virginia watching the advance of the United forces with joy, eager to re-establish the power of the Federal Government, we cannot suppose there will be any great difficulty in accomplishing that work. There may be some fighting before Richmond; but the raw Virginia levies, ill armed and worse fed, if they lose heart in retreat, will soon disperse to their homes, and the more southerly rebels will fall back on their own States. Gen. Scott is a capital tactician, and will dispense with fighting if he can. By skillfully displaying his forces he may compel the submission of Virginia without striking a blow. We presume that it will not be possible for the Northern troops to advance south of Virginia during the hot weather; but if that State is conquered, the rest will follow in the fall. The pride of the South may be hurt, but probably the majority of the people will declare, after the war is over, that they were Union men all through, and entirely disapproved of the doings of Jeff. Davis.

## Disaffection among State Troops Recently Employed on the Frontier. [From the St. Louis Democrat.]

It is not generally known that a great feeling of dissatisfaction and disgust exists amongst the State troops recently employed on the frontier of Kansas, as well as the troops of the Southwestern expedition. In conversation with one of the officers of the former, he stated that none had received as yet a dollar of pay, though they had served faithfully through hardships and exposure, ever since the main body of the expedition had returned to St. Louis. The money to pay these troops, also the Southwestern expedition, was appropriated at the winter session, and the money was in the treasury. Many of these men were not secessionists, but went out before the present difficulties, to protect the State, at its order. This money has been withheld from them by a corrupt Governor for traitorous purposes. Instead of paying the honest, hard-earned pittance of these men, many of whom are now in distress, he has withheld the fund in the delusive hope that by its aid he might be able to take the State out of the Union.

Many of these men would now fight cheerfully for the Union if they could get an opportunity.